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POLICY RESEARCH NOTES

PUBLISHED BY THE N.C. PUBLIC POLICY TASK FORCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, USDA

Number 2

For professional workers in Public Agricultural and Food Price and Income Policy
Research, Teaching, Extension, Policymaking

INTRODUCTION

This is the second issue of *Policy Research Notes* which first appeared in December 1975. (A few copies of the first issue are still available upon request from either address listed below.) Since the origin and purpose of this newsletter were stated in the initial issue, they will not be repeated here. However, we reiterate the general purpose--to contribute to improved research on price and income policy in the agricultural and food area by providing a current means of communication among professional workers involved in policy research and policymaking.

Your responses to the first issue were appreciated and useful. Although the number received was not overwhelming, the responses were strongly supportive of this publication effort. The contents of the News Items and Publications Available sections in this issue were selected entirely from your submissions.

The general format of each issue of *Policy Research Notes* is: Introduction; Announcements; Commentary on a current policy question, development, or concept; News

Policy Research Notes is a cooperative effort between the North Central Regional Public Policy Research Task Force and the Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, Commodity Economics Division, ERS. The *Notes* are prepared by R. G. F. Spitze, Task Force chairman, 305 Mumford Hall, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill. 61801 and J. B. Penn, Program Leader, APA/CED/ERS, 500 12th St. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Items; and New Publications. Selections are made on the basis of relevance to the Price and Income Policy area. The Policy Worker List, initially released with the first issue, has been revised and is included herein as Part II.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Policy Research Workshop Proceedings

Proceedings of the Policy Research Workshop, held in Washington, D. C. in January of this year are in process and will be available in August 1976. The publication is financed by the Farm Foundation and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) along with the University of Illinois. Copies will be distributed to all Workshop participants and people included in the revised Policy Worker List.

Within the Workshop theme, "Alternative Agricultural and Food Price and Income Policy Directions for the United States--Research Implications," papers, discussions, reports of selected policy research underway, and research users' commentaries were developed by the following authors: Ken Farrell, Bob Spitze, Leo Mayer, Luther Tweeten-Daryll Ray-James Richardson, John Stovall, Alex McCalla-Harold Carter, Lynn Daft, Jerry Sharples-Rudie Slaughter, Ed Schuh, John Schnittker, Peter Helmberger, Larry Martin-Karl Meilke, Richard Heifner-Jitendar Mann, Pat Madden, J. B. Penn-Wyatte Harman, Ken Robinson, Ellen Haas, John Blum, and Bobby Robinson. Major papers treated current policy issues of interest and alternatives--continuation of minimal provisions of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, a market-oriented approach, stability of prices and producer incomes, and Government involvement.

The Workshop was jointly sponsored by the North Central Regional Public Policy Research Task Force, ERS, Farm Foundation, and the Western Agricultural Economic Research Council. One hundred ninety (190) professional policy workers attended from the United States and Canada.

Additional copies of the Proceedings or inquiries about the Workshop should be directed to the editor, R. G. F. Spitze, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

26th National Public Policy Education Conference

The program is now final for this annual conference held primarily for public policy extension specialists. Participants are designated by the extension director of each State. The conference, to be held at Illinois Beach Lodge in Illinois Beach State Park (north of Chicago), September 13-17, will treat the following topics: the U.S. political economy: impacts of the changing structure on U.S. society; food and agricultural policy; program progress reports; judicial and regulatory decisionmaking --impacts on food and agricultural policy; and energy policy.

Policy Worker List Revised

Part II of this issue is a revision of a tentative list of professional workers in the price and income policy area, in any assignment whether extension, research, teaching, or policymaking, either in public or private employment. Originally issued in December 1975, the list included only workers in universities and the Economic Research Service simply because a beginning had to be made with easily identified groups. This revision has been expanded to include any professional in the Price and Income Policy area who has indicated an interest.

Efforts were made to contact all known potential entrants and to obtain suggested names from persons originally included. No one is listed without personal request or suggestion by a colleague. Information included about each worker's assignment and policy interests was similarly obtained. Anyone desiring to be included--or deleted--should contact the compiler.

The purpose of the Policy Worker List is to facilitate communications between policy workers to enhance the product of policy research and decisionmaking. The list is jointly sponsored by the North Central Public Policy Task Force and ERS. Your reactions and suggestions are welcome. Contact R. G. F. Spitze, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Policy Luncheon Group

For the past year a small group (25-30) of economists in the agricultural and food policy area within legislative and executive agencies in Washington, D.C. have been holding bimonthly luncheon meetings. The primary purpose is to improve communication among economists, and the informal luncheons provide an opportunity for keeping abreast of current and emerging policy issues. People of interest around town are occasionally invited to informal discussions with the group. J. B. Penn (ERS/CED/APA), Lynn Daft (Congressional Budget Office) and Bruce Gardner (Council of Economic Advisors) serve as members of the steering committee.

Great Plains Policy Research Committee (GPC-5) Formed

In Lincoln, Nebraska, May 4-5, 1976, a new coordinating committee for agricultural policy of the Great Plains Agricultural Council was formed at a meeting arranged by Howard Ottoson, Administrative Adviser. The committee is comprised of the Agricultural Economics Department administrators from the 10 Great Plains States and representatives from ERS. Its charge is to examine the impacts of agricultural policies on Great Plains agriculture and identify agricultural policy issues, particularly in the price and income areas needing research in Great Plains Agricultural Experiment Stations. James Plaxico and Glen Vollmar are chairman and secretary, respectively. There are now continuing professional groups concerned with price and income policy research in both the Great Plains and North Central regions, joined by other committees often with similar interests in various sections of the United States.

Evaluation of Policy Research Workshop

Upon the suggestion of participants in the January Policy Research Workshop in Washington, D.C., an evaluation questionnaire was circulated focusing both on a review of the workshop and on broader questions about future joint efforts to further policy research. An encouraging response was obtained--140 of the 190 participants returned their forms. Some of the highlights of the results of this survey follow.

Participants: A Diversity of Policy Workers Favored

1. 40% of participants were from U.S. universities; 30% from ERS/USDA; 13% from U.S. executive agencies, 17% from Canada, U.S. congressional offices, consumer and farm groups, etc.
2. The mix of policy workers at this workshop in each of several groups was approved by a majority or more; however, support was also given for more members from the U.S. Congress, farmer groups, consumer groups, and agribusinesses, and less from the press and other media.
3. 45% were personally conducting price-income research; 20%, responsible for others conducting research; and 25%, advising policymakers.
4. Over 75% of all registrants reported attending the entire workshop.

Pre-workshop Paper Distribution Supported

1. 70% reported reading two or more of the papers prior to the workshop.
2. Over 75% reported such an opportunity was important to the workshop's success.

Scope of Price-Income Policy Meaningful

1. 85% viewed the following definition of price-income policy, one area of public agricultural and food policy, as meaningful for workshops, newsletters, programming, and so on:

"Price and income policy is defined generally as governmental actions designed to directly and primarily affect prices and quantities of agricultural products, farm incomes, aggregate food supplies and consumer costs, domestic and foreign food distribution, and regulation of international trade."
2. Of the remaining 15%, more viewed it as too narrow than too broad. A wide diversity of topics and concerns was also suggested for inclusion, with some convergence around international and food policy concepts.

Workshop Organization Generally Satisfactory But Group Large

1. Pertaining to the special efforts made to provide open workshop discussion time, about the same proportions as above preferred more discussion time and more prepared presentations.

2. Over half believed the workshop was too large.
3. Location of Washington, D.C. was approved by over half, and one-third preferred rotation between D.C. and different regions.
4. Almost 80% agreed with having participants from all of the United States and Canada.

Workshop Rated Worthwhile But Objectives Only Partially Achieved

1. On a rating scale of 6.0 points, with 6.0 being very worthwhile, the average response was 4.05.
2. On the four specific workshop objectives, an "average" rating was given to all, except "improving communications," which was indicated to have been well achieved.

New Policy Research Notes and Worker List Approved

1. Three-fourths of all participants reported these new avenues of communication as useful.

Future Activities to Improve Policy Research

1. Activities ranked from high to low were:
National workshops (strong choice), problem task forces, regional workshops, more policy programs at AAEE meeting, more AJAE policy articles, newsletters, publication abstracting, summer policy research workshop, worker mail lists, and new policy journal.
2. 35% favored a national workshop every year, 45% every 2-3 years, and 20% only as the policy situation warranted.
3. 70% approved a registration fee of \$5-15 to support a workshop.
4. Hundreds of topics were suggested for planning future workshops, and the list will be available for such use. Topics most frequently mentioned concerned: prices-income, international issues, government intervention, research impacts, food policy, and policymaking process issues.

Variation in Response from Full-Time Participants

1. A separate analysis made of participants attending the entire workshop in contrast to those attending only a few sessions or one day, showed that full-time attendees generally were more positive toward the workshop, gave stronger support to the mix of time allotted to discussion, found the workshop more worthwhile, believed the objectives were better achieved, and rated newsletters highly as future activities.

Further information concerning this evaluation is available from R. G. F. Spitze (see address page 1).

COMMENTARY

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PROVISIONS UPON EXPIRATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

J. B. Penn

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, approved August 10, 1973, is applicable to the 1974-77 crop years. Preparation for formulating legislation to be effective upon its expiration is now underway in many quarters. In a broad sense, the choices for the future beyond 1977 include:

- (1) Extension of the 1973 Act, either temporarily or for a longer period.
- (2) Formulation and enactment of new legislation.
- (3) Expiration of the 1973 Act and reversion to basic legislation.

This brief note attempts to clarify the situation that would prevail should the 1973 Act not be extended or replaced but allowed to expire.^{1/}

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The 1973 Act amended or extended sections in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, that included those concerned with acreage adjustment, price support methods, and CCC sales policy. The

^{1/} A more detailed analysis is contained in Penn, J. B. and W. H. Brown, "An Analysis of the Impacts of Reversion to Basic Legislation Upon Expiration of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973," Policy Issues Paper, APA/ERS, July 1976 (forthcoming).

1973 Act continued authority for the cropland set-aside approach (and acreage diversion) initiated in the Agricultural Act of 1970; substituted acreage allotments for former feed grain base acreages, and established a new limit on the amount of payments, if any, a person could receive annually under the programs. The 1973 Act initiated an established, or "target price," approach for the 1974-77 feed grain, cotton, and wheat crops, with deficiency payments as required. The Act also made provision for payments if producers are prevented from planting any portion of the farm acreage allotment because of disaster conditions, or if there is crop loss because of disaster conditions. The programs are voluntary.

Additionally, the 1973 Act amended or extended sections of the National Wool Act of 1954, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480), and the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

If no legislation is enacted to extend or replace the 1973 Act, some program authority will revert to existing permanent legislation while other program authority will expire. The status of individual programs is summarized and described below.

<u>Program Authority Reverting to Existing Permanent Legislation</u>	<u>Program Authority Expiring</u>
Wheat	Public Law 480
Feed grains	Dairy Products
Upland cotton	Indemnity Payments Program
Wool and mohair	Class I Base Plan
Support price for milk	CCC Donations to Military and VA Hospitals
Cottonseed-soybean support price relationship	Beekeepers Indemnity Program
CCC minimum sales prices	Cropland Conversion Program
	Cotton Research and Promotion

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

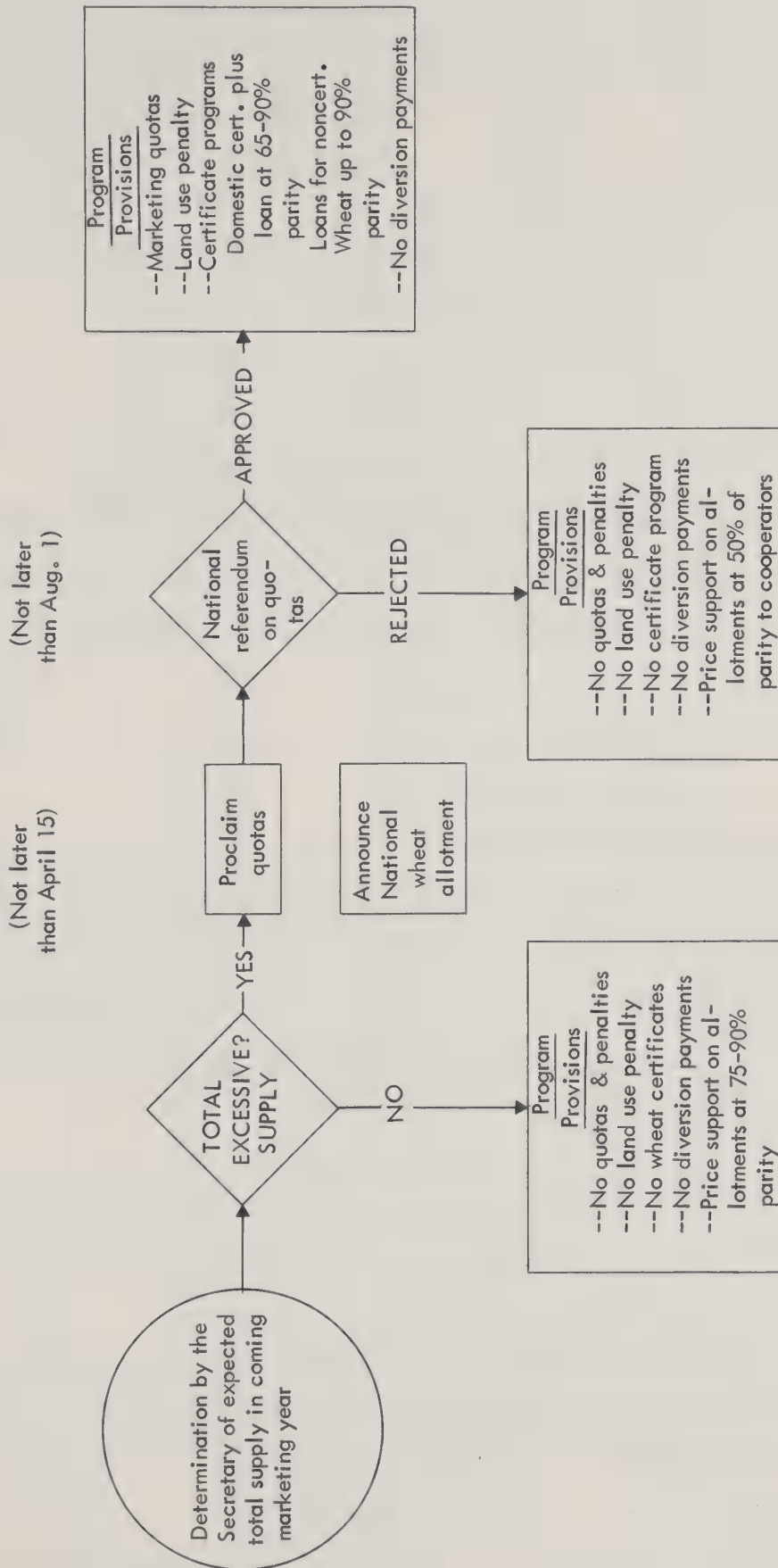
Wheat

Alternative wheat program provisions under basic legislation are summarized below and in Exhibit A.

1. The Secretary must proclaim whether marketing quotas will be in effect for a crop year by not later than April 15 of the previous year (for example, by April 15, 1977 for the 1978 crop).

EXHIBIT A

OPTIONS FOR WHEAT PROGRAM UNDER BASIC LEGISLATION



- (a) Quotas would be proclaimed if the Secretary determined that in their absence, the total supply of wheat in the coming marketing year would be excessive (total supply greater than a normal supply). ("Normal" supply equals estimated domestic consumption for preceding marketing year plus estimated exports for year being estimated plus 20% allowance for carryover.)
 - (b) A national wheat allotment must be announced regardless of whether quotas are proclaimed.
2. If marketing quotas are not proclaimed, program provisions are:
- (a) No marketing quotas and no penalties on excess production.
 - (b) No land-use penalty.
 - (c) No wheat certificates.
 - (d) No diversion payments.
 - (e) Price support through loans or purchases is at 75 to 90% of parity to producers who comply with their allotment.
3. If marketing quotas are proclaimed, a National referendum of wheat farmers must be held by not later than August 1 of the year prior to the marketing year to which quotas will apply.
4. If marketing quotas are approved by two-thirds or more of the farmers voting in a referendum, program provisions are:
- (a) Marketing quotas are in effect.
 - (b) A land-use penalty for failure to make mandatory diversion is applicable.
 - (c) A wheat marketing certificate program is in effect.
 - (1) Domestic certificates plus loan are to be not less than 65% or more than 90% of parity.
 - (2) Loans for noncertificate wheat are to be set at a level not in excess of 90% of parity, considering world market prices and feed value relationship to feed grains.
 - (3) Variable export certificates are required of exporters with net proceeds payable to cooperators.
 - (4) Processors are required to pay full value of domestic certificates.
 - (d) No diversion payments.
5. If marketing quotas are disapproved in referendum, program provisions are:
- (a) No marketing quotas and no penalties for excess production.
 - (b) No land-use penalty.

- (c) No wheat certificates.
 - (d) No diversion payments.
 - (e) Price support through loans and purchases at 50% of parity to producers who comply with their allotments.
6. There is no authority to substitute wheat for feed grains under any of the foregoing alternatives.

Feed Grains

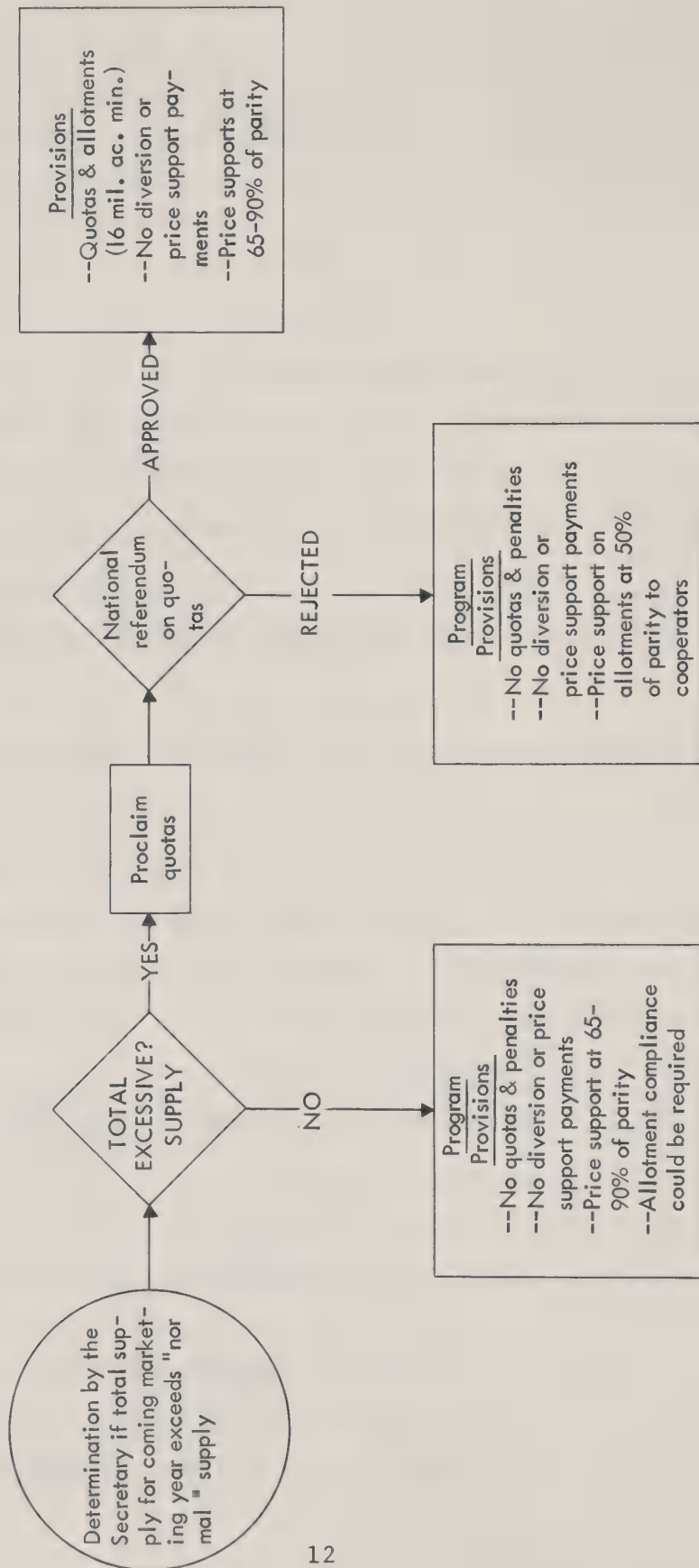
1. There are no diversion or price support payments.
2. Price support for corn through loans or purchases at a level not less than 50% or more than 90% of parity as the Secretary determines will not result in increasing CCC stocks of corn. Other feed grains are supported at a level which is "fair and reasonable" in relation to the level for corn. ("Normal" supply of feed grains is equal to expected utilization plus a 15% allowance for carryover.)

Upland Cotton

Alternative program provisions for upland cotton are summarized below and in Exhibit B.

1. The Secretary must proclaim a national marketing quota if he determines that, in the absence of quotas, the total supply would exceed the "normal" supply. ("Normal" supply is estimated domestic consumption plus estimated exports for the year being considered plus 30% for carryover.)
2. If marketing quotas are not proclaimed, program provisions are:
 - (a) No marketing quotas and no penalties on excess production.
 - (b) No diversion or price support payments.
 - (c) Price support at 65 to 90 percent of parity.
 - (d) Compliance with allotments could be required as a condition of eligibility for price support.
3. If marketing quotas are proclaimed and are approved by two-thirds or more of the farmers voting in a referendum, program provisions are:
 - (a) Marketing quotas and acreage allotments (minimum allotment of 16 million acres.)

EXHIBIT B OPTIONS FOR UPLAND COTTON UNDER BASIC LEGISLATION



- (b) No diversion or price support payments.
 - (c) Price support to producers who comply with their allotments through loans or purchases at not less than 65% or more than 90% of parity, as determined by the Secretary.
4. If marketing quotas are disapproved in referendum, program provisions are:
 - (a) No marketing quotas and no penalties on excess production.
 - (b) No diversion or price support payments.
 - (c) Price support through loans or purchases to producers who comply with their allotments at 50% of parity.
 5. No authority to sell, lease, or transfer cotton allotments.

Wool and Mohair

1. There is no authority to make price support payments for wool and mohair marketed after December 31, 1977.
2. Price support through loans or purchases is discretionary with the Secretary at not more than 90% of parity.

Dairy Products

1. Support for milk butterfat was mandatory at 75 to 90 percent of parity under the Agricultural Act of 1949. (The mandatory support on butterfat was temporarily suspended by the 1970 Act and permanently repealed by the 1973 Act.) The currently applicable provision, which became operative after March 31, 1975, is consistent with the basic authority contained in the 1949 Act.
2. No indemnity payments will be made to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products after June 30, 1977.
3. No Class I base plans will exist after December 31, 1977, except for Class I base plans issued prior to that date which could continue in effect until December 31, 1980.
4. There is no authority to donate CCC-owned dairy products to military and VA hospitals after December 31, 1977.

1. No new agreements under Title I and no programs of assistance under Title II shall be entered into after December 31, 1977.

Miscellaneous

1. CCC Minimum Sales Price

- (a) After July 31, 1978, the CCC minimum sales price for upland cotton for unrestricted use will be 105% of the current loan rate plus carrying charges.
- (b) After the marketing year for the 1977 crops, the CCC minimum sales price for wheat, feed grains, and other commodities will generally be 115% of the current loan rate for the commodity plus reasonable carrying charges. If a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect, the current support price is defined as the support price accompanied by a marketing certificate.
- (c) Whenever the Secretary determines that the carryover (at the end of any marketing year) of a price supported commodity for which a voluntary adjustment program is in effect will be less than 25% (35% for wheat) of the estimated export and domestic consumption during such marketing year, the CCC may not sell any of its stocks for unrestricted use at less than 115% (120% for wheat whenever its carryover will be less than 25% of such estimated exports and domestic consumption) of the current price support loan plus reasonable carrying charges.

2. Beekeepers Indemnification Program--no program authority after December 31, 1977.
3. Cropland Conversion Program--no authority for new long-term agreements with farmers or States and local agencies ("Greenspan") after December 31, 1977.
4. Cotton Research and Promotion--no authority for payments from CCC of up to \$20 million annually for research, market development and sales promotion in connection with uses of cotton and cotton products after the 1977 crop year.
5. Cottonseed-Soybean Support Price Relationship--if either cottonseed or soybeans is supported, then the Secretary is required to support the price of the other commodity at a level he determines "will cause them to compete on equal terms on the market." (This provision was suspended by the 1973 Act.)

POLICY RESEARCH NEWS ITEMS

(projects and activities as submitted)

U.S. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Analysis is available of major changes in the world agricultural situation, consequences for the United States, and major food policy options.

Request report dated April 26, 1976, from Lynn Daft, Congressional Budget Office, House Office Building No. 2, 2nd and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20515.

WORLD WHEAT RESERVES

A model of the Canadian and world wheat markets has been developed and is currently being used to analyze alternative strategies. A larger model including additional regions is also being developed.

Request paper from Tony C. Zwart and Karl D. Meilke, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

STOCK MANAGEMENT IN THE U.S. WHEAT AND FEED GRAIN MARKET

Alternative buffer stock management rules have been examined in a simulation model of the U.S. wheat-feed grain-livestock market as well as of only the wheat market. Research includes consideration of the marginal value of stocks.

Request "Stocks Management for Wheat Price Stabilization," CED Working Paper, December 1975, from Jerry A. Sharples and Rodney L. Walker, Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED/ERS, Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

NORTH AMERICAN-JAPANESE PORK TRADE: AN APPLICATION OF QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING

Supply and demand functions for pork in Japan, Eastern Canada, Western Canada, and the United States are estimated and used in a quadratic programming model to analyze: (1) Japan's trade policy; (2) exchange rate variations; and (3) a free trade policy on the volume and origin of pork trade with Japan.

Request report from Karl D. Meilke, School of Agricultural Economics and Extension Education, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.

MARKETING, DISTRIBUTION AND TRADE IMPLICATIONS OF EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Research concerns the international seafood policy implications of extension of the territorial limits of coastal nations to 200 miles from shore. An examination is made of the possible strains on other protein sources should the USSR and Japan lose some of their international catch of fish.

Request paper from A. Desmond O'Rourke, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS

The activity involves explaining the new process, analyzing the implications, and helping to organize information useful to decisionmakers. The Congress intends to establish spending and revenue limits with specific spending priorities for each major functional area of Government activity. Because the process is in its first year of full implementation, many facets are still under development.

Request paper, "The New Congressional Budget Process and Implications for Agricultural Funding," from Allen Grommet, Agricultural Budget Priorities Analyst, House Budget Committee, 214 House Annex No. 1, Washington, D.C. 20215.

BUDGET OPTIONS FOR FY 1977

Assessment of agricultural policy options and budget consequences, Congressional Budget Office Annual Report, 1976 Part II-1, Section D.

Inquire about analysis from Lynn Daft, and request copy from Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Congressional Budget Office, House Office Building No. 2, 2nd and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20515.

ALTERNATIVE FARM POLICIES AND IMPACTS

For a simulation of farm policies and indication of their regional impacts (Reynolds and Heady, collaborators), inquire from Earl O. Heady, Distinguished Professor, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010.

ANALYSIS OF U.S. FARM PRICE AND INCOME ALTERNATIVES

Estimation of supply-demand coefficients including policy variables for subsector models of the agricultural sector. Integration of these into subsectors and a comprehensive model for U.S. agriculture.

Inquire from Raymond J. Folwell, Leroy L. Blakeslee, or David W. Price, Dept. of Ag. Econ., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99163.

Request paper by Marsh, J. M., and R. J. Folwell, An Econometric Analysis of the U.S. Poultry Meats Sector, W.S.U. Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. 67, 1971, from R. J. Folwell, Dept. of Ag. Econ., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99163.

TAXES AS A PRODUCTION CONTROL AND INCOME POLICY

Study of the use of taxes as a means to restrain supply and increase farm income (Heady, Reynolds and Baum, collaborators).

Request paper, "Use of Tax Means to Restrain Supply and Increase Farm Income," from Earl O. Heady, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50010.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MARKETING CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Impacts of marketing orders for lemons and valencia oranges on producers, handlers, and consumers will be studied with initial investigation of impact on consumers.

Inquire from Roger Fox, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

FLORIDA TOMATO MARKETING ORDER

A computer simulation model with inter- and intraseasonal phases was constructed. It simulates the longrun monetary and quantitative effects on industry participants of various supply-management policies that could be applied to tomatoes grown in Florida and tomatoes imported from Mexico in order to stabilize weekly f.o.b. prices at prespecified levels.

Request report, Brooker, John R., and James L. Pearson, "The Winter Fresh Tomato Industry--A Systems Analysis," April 1976, AER 330, ERS, USDA from James L. Pearson, Acting Associate Director, National Economic Analysis Division, ERS, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

ANALYSIS OF THE U.S. SUGAR POLICY ALTERNATIVES

The impacts of selected policy options on U.S. sugar prices, domestic sugarbeet and sugarcane production, and total U.S. sweetener costs are considered using simulation analysis. In addition to no overt Government program, options considered are fixed and variable import levies, direct compensatory producer payments, and U.S. participation in an International sugar agreement.

Contact Edward Jesse, ERS, CED, USDA, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

POLICY SIMULATION FOR THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Evaluation with simulation models of alternative policies includes Federal milk order pricing and pooling policies.

Request, Policy Simulation Model for the U.S. Dairy Industry, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 805, from M. C. Hallberg, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 101 Weaver Building, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

TOBACCO PROGRAM POLICIES

Research underway concerns alternative policies for allotment and price support programs within existing legislation and alternative policies requiring new legislation.

Request, "Tobacco Price Support Programs," Tobacco Situation, TS-152, June 1975, and paper, "Pricing Out Tobacco: Price as a Factor in Cigarette Consumption," from Robert H. Miller, ERS, CED, USDA, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

FOOD POLICY FOR AMERICA

A comprehensive study is being made of farm food policy for undergraduate and graduate students for a book manuscript.

Inquire from Harold D. Halcrow, Department of Agricultural Economics, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

PROJECTIONS PROGRAM OF NEAD, ERS

The Economic Projections Program (long-run) includes: (1) core program area in the National Economic Analysis Division (NEAD), (2) network of projection teams of analysts from ERS, other USDA agencies, universities, and foundations, (3) routinely revised core projections of alternative futures for the U.S. food and agricultural system, (4) publication series Agriculture The Third Century, and (5) core program extensions to look at specific issues and sub-sectors in greater depth.

Request "Agriculture The Third Century: Introduction to the Economic Projections Program," and further information from Leroy Quance, Project Leader, EPAS/ERS/USDA, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

A MODEL OF THE U.S. FOOD AND FIBER SYSTEM

A prototype quadratic programming model of the U.S. food and fiber system has been developed and tested. This model, based on 1973 data, has been used to

evaluate the impact of a number of exogenous forces on farm prices, production and utilization of major commodities, farm income, food prices, and producer and consumer surplus measures of society's total welfare. Development of an extended 10-product model incorporating 1974 data is now underway.

Request manuscript, Miller, Thomas A., and Ronald A. Miller, "A Prototype Quadratic Programming Model of the U.S. Food and Fiber System," from Miller, Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED/ERS/USDA, Economics Department, CSU, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

AGRIMOD: POLICY ANALYSIS MODEL OF THE U.S. FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEM

AGRIMOD is a dynamic simulation model, now nearing completion, that provides the framework for evaluating the effects of agricultural and energy policies on U.S. food production and consumption over a 15-20 year period.

Request "AGRIMOD: A simulation Model for the Analysis of U.S. Food Policies," from Alexander H. Lewis or Elizabeth R. Ducot, Systems Control, Incorporated, 1801 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, California 94304.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT RUN COMMODITY PRICE MOVEMENTS

A study of the statistical properties of daily closing prices for nine commodities shows price changes are not normally distributed and do not follow a random walk.

Inquire from J. S. Mann, NEAD/ERS/USDA, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250, or request, Mann, Jitender S., and Richard G. Heifner, The Distribution of Shortrun Commodity Price Movements, Technical Bulletin 1536, from ERS-DI Publications Unit, 0054 South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

A STUDY OF LONG RANGE (15 YEARS) NORTHEASTERN AGRICULTURE

Request paper, "Implications of the Report on Food Production and Marketing and Human Nutrition in the New England Region," from Professor Donald G. Stitts, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

Also request, The Future of Food Production, Marketing, Nutrition and/Related Consumer Concerns in New England," from Frederick E. Hutchinson, Director, Maine LSA Experiment Station, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473.

CONSUMERISM AND THE U.S. FOOD INDUSTRY

Factor analysis of attitudinal data suggests consumerism has three dimensions: (1) awareness; (2) action--including complaining and information-seeking; and (3) ideological involvement. A typology for classifying individuals according to the nature of their involvement has been constructed using these three dimensions.

Request "Dissatisfied Consumers: Who Gets Upset and Who Takes Action," J. Consumer Affairs (Winter 1975), from Robert O. Herrmann, Weaver Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

ANALYSIS OF DEMAND STRUCTURE AND THE COST OF FOOD

Alternative estimates of the preference structure for food commodities are being estimated and cost-of-living indexes derived to address food price, consumer welfare, and farm income policy issues.

Inquire from Terry Glover, Department of Economics, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

FOOD PROGRAM EVALUATION STATUS REPORTS

A compilation of results is available from the various evaluation studies of the Food and Nutrition Service, covering the Food Stamp, Child Nutrition, and Food Distribution Programs.

Inquire from Stephen J. Hiemstra, Director, Economic Analysis Staff, FNS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

The project analyzed impact of the National School Lunch and Food Stamp Programs on value of food consumed while controlling for the effects of income, assets, and household size. Both programs made positive contributions to the value of food obtained by the household.

Request manuscript, "The Effects of Income, Assets, Food Programs and Household Size on Food Consumption," from David W. Price or Donald A. West, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

POLICY IMPLICATION OF CORPORATE FARMING

A study was made in Oregon of corporate farms to determine their legal and operational structure; financing, purchasing and marketing practices, and their impact upon rural communities. This information is especially relevant to policy proposals to ban corporations from owning or farming agricultural land.

Inquire from J. B. Wyckoff, Coordinator of Extension Economics, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 240 Extension Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AMONG GRAPE GROWERS

An evaluation has been made of the magnitude and sources of pecuniary income gains to Ohio concord grape growers associated with voluntary collective bargaining over prices and other terms of contract.

Request paper, "The Impact of Collective Bargaining on Grower Return and Processor Efficiency in the Ohio Concord Grape Industry," from Dennis R. Henderson, Department of Agricultural Economics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

FARM OFF-FARM LABOR AND FARM FAMILY INCOME

The family labor supply decision is being analyzed to determine the effect of farm and off-farm labor supply on income generation and farm production efficiency.

Inquire from Terry Glover, Department of Economics, UMC 35, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

LOW INCOME FARM STUDY

Research is being initiated on problems of low income farms in the San Luis Valley of Colorado for the purpose of identifying programs and activities useful to the improved organization and management of these farms.

Inquire from Warren L. Trock, Department of Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523.

ENERGY PRICE IMPACTS

The impacts of energy prices on midwestern agricultural crop production systems, nitrogen application rates, and crop tillage systems, are being examined.

Request papers, "Changes in Fertilizer Usage and Crop Production under Space Energy Supplies," and "Corn Tillage Systems--Will Energy Costs Determine the Choice?" from Lynn Forster or Norman Rask, Department of Agricultural Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43085.

POLICY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

(list as submitted)

Boutwell, Wayne, Harry Doty, Duane Hacklander, and Alan Walter, Analysis of the Fats and Oils Industry to 1980 with Implications for Palm Oil Imports, USDA, ERS, Report 627, May 1976.

Request from Boutwell, CED/ERS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Breimyer, Harold F., A Farm, Food, and Land Use Policy for the Future, National Planning Association Report No. 145, 1976.

Also Breimyer and others, In Search of a U.S. Food Policy, University of Missouri A.E.S. Special Report 183, 1976 and Breimyer, "The Food-Energy Balance," University of Missouri Department of Agricultural Economics, Paper No. 1975-50.

Request from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65201.

Erickson, Milton, and Orlan Buller, "Empirical Evaluation of Predictive Linear Programming," ERS, USDA, April 1976.

Request from National Technical Information Service.

Gemmell, Gordon, "The World Sugar Economy: An Econometric Analysis of Production and Policies"

Request manuscript of above research report from Vernon L. Sorenson, Department of Agricultural Economics, 38 Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

Gordon, Robert, and associates, Agricultural Price Support Programs, A Layman's Guide.

Request from Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Congressional Budget Office, House Office Building No. 2, 2nd and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20515.

Hanson, R. J., and R. G. F. Spitze, An Economic Analysis of Off-Farm Income in the Improvement of Illinois Farm Family Income, Agricultural Experiment Station, AERR 139, University of Illinois, 1975, 111 pp.

Request from R. G. F. Spitze, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Heady, Earl O., Alternative Futures for American Agricultural Structure, Policy and Income: A Recursive Simulation, CARD Report No. 56.

Also, Income and Structure of American Agriculture under Future Alternatives of Farm Size, CARD Report No. 53.

Request from Earl O. Heady, Distinguished Professor, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010.

Jansen, Anton J., Constructing Tomorrow's Agriculture, (cross-national research into alternative futures for European Agriculture), Bulletin No. 38, Department for Sociology and Sociography, Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

Request from author.

Kelley, Paul L., and Frank Orazem, "The World Food System," Kansas State University, 1974.

Request report from authors, Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, 1974.

Mittlehammer, Ron, and Donald A. West, "Impact of the Food Stamp Program in the Demand for Food," Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics, July 1975.

Request from West, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

Nelson, Glenn, Food and Agricultural Policy in 1971-1974: Reflections on Controls and Their Impact, December 1974.

Also, International Food Policy Issues and Domestic Price/Stabilization, July 1975.

Request from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

Paul, Allen B., Treatment of Hedging in Commodity Market Regulation, ERS, USDA, Technical Bulletin No. 1538, April 1976.

Also, "Price Instabilities and Public Policy--Summary of an ERS-University Seminar," (Paul, editor) NEAD Working Paper, January 1976.

Request from author, Program Leader, Pricing, Policy and Program Analysis, ERS, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Penn, J. B., "The 1977 Food and Agriculture Act: The Issues, the Choices, the Determinants," speech, April 28, 1976.

Also, Penn and W. H. Brown, "The Target Price and Loan Rate Concepts for Agricultural Commodities," Policy Background Paper, ERS 631, ERS, USDA, July 1976, 15 pp.

Request from Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED, ERS, USDA, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Price, David W., et al., Evaluation of School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs in the State of Washington. Final report to the Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, November 1975.

Request from Price, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

Robinson, K. L., "Price Stabilization Policies for the United States," Cornell Agricultural Economics Staff Paper No. 76-19, April 1976.

Request from author, 40 Warren Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

Sargent, Robert L., "Wheat Export Policies in a Changing World Environment."

Request above paper from author, Extension Economist, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

Sharples, Jerry, and Rodney L. Walker, "Grain Reserves for Feed Grains and Wheat in the World Grain Market," April 1976.

Also, "An Economic Analysis of the Marginal Value and Marginal Cost of a Buffer Stock Program Using Welfare Analysis," (working paper), May 1976, and "Managing Buffer Stocks to Stabilize Wheat Prices," AER 341, ERS, USDA, July 1976.

Request from authors, Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED, ERS, Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

Spitze, R. G. F., and J. D. Shaffer, "Research Priorities for Public Price and Income Policy--A Task Force View," Ill. Agr. Econ., 58(1): 8-11, 1975.

Also paper, Spitze, "U.S. Food and Agricultural Choices under Conditions of Scarcity," in Ill. Agr. Econ. Department AE 4349, pp. 34-40.

Request copy of either from R. G. F. Spitze, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Strickland, P. Leo, "Land Use Adjustments Using Competitive Bidding," CED Working Paper, February 1976, 16 pp.

Request from Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED, ERS, USDA, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Trapp, James, and Stanley R. Thompson, "Effects of Changes in the Level of U.S. Grain Exports," staff paper No. 7618.

Request from Stanley Thompson, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Tweeten, Luther, General Inflation and the Farming Economy (relates monetary/fiscal policy to farm prices, income, expenses, etc.), Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report P-732, March 1976, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074.

Request from author, Regents Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074.

USDA, "Food Stamp Program, A Report in Accordance with Senate Resolution 58 (plus Supplement)," Committee Print, July 21, 1975, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Also, "Comprehensive Study of Child Nutrition Programs," July 1974, submitted by USDA to Congress, pursuant to P.L. 93-150, Committee Print, September 10, 1974, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Request either from Stephen J. Hiemstra, Director, Economic Analysis Staff, FNS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

U.S. House Budget Committee, Agriculture Programs, Hearing before the Task Force on Physical Resources of the Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, February 23, 1976.

Request from U.S. House Budget Committee, 214 House Annex No. 1, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Walter, Alan S., and Gail D. Garst, "Costs of Production for Soybeans, Peanuts, and Flaxseed for 1974, 1975, and 1976," Reprint from Fats and Oils Situation, ERS, USDA, April 1976.

Request from authors, Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, CED, ERS, USDA, 500 12th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Warley, T. K., "Western Trade in Agricultural Products," in Shonfield, A. (ed.), International Economic Relations of the Western World 1959-1971, part III, Vol. I, pp. 287-404, Oxford University Press, London, March 1976.

Request only from publisher.

West, Donald A., and Robert A. Hoppe, "Pricing and Participation Rates in National School Lunch Programs in Washington Public School Districts," Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 784, October 1973.

Request from West, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163.

